alluded to it was sad to see. They ought by this time to have had two-thirds of them on the list of subscribers. He should have rejoiced to have seen the gallery filled with those most likely to urge and rouse them from their apathy. They would have the patronage and help of masters, architects, and others generously disposed, were they only to patronise themselves. Till then, how could they have the audacity to look to any one for patronage. The price of a pint of beer a week would suffice—was all the patronage they required: who could not afford that? He did not ask them to do what he had not done himself. He and others had been labouring for four years to bring this institution into tangible shape, and now they only wanted their fellows to come forward and assist for their joint behoof, and success then must crown their efforts.

Mr. Payne supported the resolution in an animated speech. This was the seventy-fourth time he had stood on a platform, always with something like a good object, within a very short time, and he hoped his seventy-four would go off with a good report, and cause the most obstinate to give in. Masons were most useful in building asylums and hospitals for others: why did they not help to build their own? They were a good body, with a good head, and, to crown all, a good subscription. Much was said about free and accepted masons—let them only come forward, and they would both be accepted and free in self-dependence, without those mysteries which excited so much curiosity even in well-regulated families. The elected, in old age, would be free from anxiety and care, and have no fear of rattling their bones over the stones in pauper coffins. A junction of hands was wanted. Let them put these hands to the windlass, and heave with a will, and they would soon have a structure reared that they would be proud of. It was the glory of this country to have provident men, who will look on their neighbours as their brothers, and teach the extension of such brotherhood over the whole human family. The anecdote of a poor man, who placed on his cart, his only property, the motto, "Who can tell?" and only changed that motto for "Who would have thought it?" when by industry he had exchanged his cart for his carriage, he hoped would apply to the plan of the Masons' Provident Institution. If it did not, it certainly would not be the fault of their worthy president. Of another eminent architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, it was said,—

> "Lie heavy on him earth, for he
> Laid many a heavy load on thee."

But the philanthropic spirit of the excellent head whom they had set on their own shoulders, entitled him to travesty such a motto thus—

> "Lie lightly on him earth, for he
> Made many a heart feel light on thee."

He trusted ere long to see the Masons' Provident Institution and Asylum assuming such a rank as it was pre-eminently entitled to assume, and would only now conclude by saying—

> 'Tis good the praise to win,
> Of science and the arts;
> 'Tis better to be shrin'd within
> The love of humble hearts.
>
> 'Tis much to rear a pile
> That lifts its head on high;
> 'Tis more to wake the cheerful smile
> That lights the labourer's eye!
>
> 'Tis great to build th' Exchange,
> Whose fame shall never cease;
> 'Tis greater to expand the range
> Of human joy and peace.
>
> In long-enduring tomes,
> Renown with firmness writes,
> The architect of happy homes,
> The inventor of delights!
>
> Wise are the *plans* you see,
> *Designed* your race to bless;
> Hold fast, hold *Title*, and you will be
> Quite certain of success.

Mr. Lushington, M.P., next addressed the meeting. By way of encouragement to their exertions, he would instance the success of one amongst many such institutions, one to which he himself belonged: he referred to the National Provident Institution. It was on a more enlarged and extended scale, but quite on a similar principle. It had succeeded beyond expectation, and why? By being hearty and earnest in the cause. Its members saw how desirable an institution of that kind was. In a comparative degree, and with a like spirit, they had a right to look for success, and would not be disappointed. He was not of those who are ever preaching extraordinary self-denial to those who had great privations to endure. But a little self-denial which might enable them to provide for those dearest to them, or to mollify the evils of accident and old age, was well worth inculcating. And what class of men was more obnoxious to accident, fatal or otherwise. One speaker had said he did not ask them to do what he would not do himself; but he, as one of another class, had often to ask them to do what he could not do even if he would,—to delegate to them such perils as he and his class would not willingly encounter, even were they capable of doing the onerous duties in the exercise of which their lives so often stood in jeopardy. It was his duty, therefore, to come forward in aid of their provident endeavours to obviate or qualify the evils but too often arising from such accidents, by promoting the success of this admirable scheme. There were many institutions of this kind already in existence, and he was delighted to find all so successful.

Mr. Godwin moved the second resolution:—"That in order to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, the parties present are respectfully urged to enter their names immediately as annual subscribers, as much will depend upon the exertions of the trade in enabling the promoters to carry the objects of the institution into full effect, and they are also solicited to use their individual efforts to obtain subscriptions, and otherwise promote its interests." In the course of his remarks the speaker said the economy with which the institution had been managed was very admirable: but if the sum spent was small, unluckily that received was so too, and it did seem to him worthy of consideration whether or not advantage would result from the junction of this society, the Foremen's Institution, and some other similar bodies, with the "Building Operatives' Provident Institution," recently established. He concluded by asserting the claims which able and upright artizans had on the public.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Piper. He was one of them, and working for himself, as he hoped all present would do, by looking forward to the future, and making provision for the evil day, that they might enjoy the present moment all the more. Let them throw the risk of individual accident, and of future want of food and shelter, on this their own society then, by paying manfully for it now, while they were able; and this they might do at present expense of little more than 2d. a-week, in return for which they might claim a right of candidature as their own, and what they had fairly paid for to keep them out of the future position of mere paupers, and to foster a feeling of honest and upright, even though humble, independence. He felt a right to be proud of his business as a mason, as had they all, when they looked on the splendid monuments of their art, erected both in the present time and in times gone by, in this metropolis and elsewhere, and when they read of the remains of the works of their fellow-masons and sculptors in long-gone ages, such as those that Dr. Layard and others had been opening up. Let us build up wise provisions for the future. The want of institutions such as this has helped to unhinge the whole framework of society on the other side the Channel. What great and fearful peril and suffering might have been avoided by provident institutions such as this! He trusted they would think well and seriously of all that had been said by those who, they might depend on it, were their best of friends, in advising them to help themselves by provident habits, to however humble an extent.

Mr. Freeman, the treasurer to the institution, spoke in support of the resolution. He could see no reason, he added, why the Masons' Provident Institution should not be equal to any in existence, were the trade only to acquire a feeling of providence for their families and do a little for their own future good.

Both resolutions were unanimously passed, and thanks voted to the chairman, patrons, and office bearers, after which there seemed to be some anxiety on the part of various individuals in the meeting to press forward and add their names to the list of subscribers.

Miscellanea.

St. Mary's, Johnson-street. — This church was consecrated on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., by the Bishop of Winchester, in the absence, through illness, of the Bishop of London. The church is dedicated in honor of the Virgin Mary, and has been erected and endowed at the sole expense of Lord Haddo. The cost of church and site has been about 7,500*l.*, independently of a liberal endowment. The church consists of nave, north and south aisles, and chancel, with a tower and spire, at the south-east angle, about 160 feet high. The style is early pointed; the material for the walls Kentish rag, and Bath stone for all the dressings. The only gallery is at the west end for children; the accommodation provided is for about 1,000, 800 of which sittings are free to the poor. The organ is placed in the tower, over the vestry. The architect was Mr. F. J. Francis. A parsonage house will be shortly erected; ground for it has been purchased closely adjoining the church.

Proposed Works.—Advertisements have been issued for tenders, by 14th inst., for the several works required to be done in erecting a farm-house at Hannington, near Halcot, Northamptonshire; by 4th, for building a main brick sewer, 2,020 feet long, at Whitehall and Parliament-street, for the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers; by 7th, for between four and five thousand yards of gas mains, with bends, &c., for the Ruthin Gas Company; by 3rd, for altering the Guildhall at Southampton; by a date not specified, for the erection of national school-rooms at Southampton; by 11th, for the supply of 260 tons of cast-iron sleepers, on Mr. Barlow's plan, and 12 tons of wrought iron ties and fastenings, for the Eastern Counties Railway; by 10th, for a new purifying apparatus for the Boston Gas and Coke Company (extension of time); by 3rd, for supply of passenger carriages for the East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction Railway; by 4th, for the proposed works in rebuilding the Neat-bridge, Ellingham, Northumberland; and by 17th, for works connected with carriage ways at Bristol.

Dr. Faraday on Chimneys. — At the Royal Institution, in a series of lectures on chemistry applied to domestic purposes, Dr. Faraday lately lectured on "a chimney." Various illustrations were given to show the importance of the functions of the chimney. A parlour fire will consume, in twelve hours, 40 lb. of coal, the combustion rendering 42,000 gallons of air unfit to support life. Not only is that large amount of deleterious product carried away and rendered innocious by the chimney, but five times that quantity of air is also carried up by the draught, and ventilation thus effectually maintained. The force of a draught was illustrated by a descending flue. A coloured flame was held near the end of a tube bent like an inverted syphon. As soon as the tube was heated, the ascent of the air within the longer arm of the tube drew the flame downwards into the shorter arm with considerable force. Since the ascent of smoke up a chimney depends on the comparative lightness of the column of air within to that of an equal column without, the longer the chimney the stronger will be the draught, if the fire be sufficiently great to heat the air; but if the chimney be so long that the air is cooled as it approaches the top, the draught is diminished. A case of this kind occurred at a lighthouse on the Isle of Portland. The chimney which ventilated the building and the lantern was carried on the outside, and in winter time the draught was so much impaired that the windows became dim and the lights obscure. An attempt had previously been made to remedy the defect by lengthening the chimney, but that, of course, had made it smoke all the more. The application of a jet of steam to increase the blast of locomotive engine furnaces was illustrated. The lower end of a bent glass tube was placed in a dish which contained coloured liquid, the upper end being inverted into a larger and horizontal tube. A jet of high-pressure steam directed through the larger tube caused such a rush of air to supply the place of the air expelled by the steam, that the coloured liquid rose to the top of the tube. The mechanical force of a jet of high-pressure steam was shown by causing it to sustain an egg, which was seen dancing about in the air without anything apparent to support it.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital. — Repairs long needed at the Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, and delayed for want of funds, are now being made. This valuable institution was established in 1816, for relieving the poor of every description labouring under diseases of the eye, and since then *seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-one persons* have availed themselves of the benefits of this charity! Of these no less than 1836 have been restored to sight by the operations for cataract and the formation of an artificial pupil. 4,870 persons have been admitted to its benefits during the past year, of whom 240 were in-patients. The hospital has still two wards closed, capable of containing ten persons, but who cannot be received for want of funds, a lamentable fact in a metropolis like London, where hundreds of unfortunate persons are deprived of the means of obtaining a livelihood for want of sight. This simple statement makes a strong appeal.

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